The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news, accurate and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains valuable information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Science is the systematic classification of experience.—George Henry Lewes.

WHOLE NO. 1291 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1936 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer | VOL. 26, NO. 2

Progress of Business During 1935 Made At "Expense of the Workers"

Industrial Profits Boosted 40 Per Cent Along With Lenghtened Hours, American Federation of Labor Says.

Employed Workers' Increased Earnings Destroyed by Higher Living Costs — 13,000,000 New Jobs Necessary.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

The determination of American industry to continue grabbing increased profits from returning prosperity while imposing longer hours and static real earnings on the army of employed workers and continued unemployment on another army of jobless workers whose only succor in their distress is government and private charity, is clearly set forth in the annual review and forecast of the Monthly Survey of Business, published by the American Federation of Labor.

Declaring that business is farther along in the recovery process than at any time since the depression began, the Survey spotlighted the reactionary labor policies by which this advance has been brought about with the definite assertion that "1935 was a year of progress for business at the expense of the workers."

This verdict was based on the following data, whose accuracy cannot be questioned:

1. The profits of industrial corporations were probably 40 per cent larger in 1935 than in 1934.

2. "By November, 1935, although industry had recovered more than half its depression loss, only 29 per cent of the depression unemployed had found work," leaving a total of 9,172,000 jobless in industry, agriculture, and transportation or service.

3. During 1935 the workers in industry increased their output 14 per cent. But the workers employed increased only 8 per cent. The number of workers required for this increased output was kept down by the extensive introduction of labor-displacing machinery and methods and the imposition of longer hours.

Hours Increased

4. In January, 1935, the average work week of employed industrial workers was 38¾ hours. Following the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the National Industrial Recovery Act and NRA codes unconstitutional, employers began a systematic effort to lengthen hours, with the result that by November the average work week was 40¾ hours.

5. Because of the longer work week the average weekly income of the workers rose 6 per cent during the year. Of course it would not be proper to let those who produce the wealth of the country share in the total amount. Consequently manufacturers of the necessaries of life and merchants who receive 5% per cent, so that real earnings were reduced to such an infinitesimal quantity that the average worker was required to toil an hour and a half longer each week to maintain his income.

2,000,000 Jobless In Heavy Industry

6. Although 3,000,000 of the present jobless army are normally employed in the less arduous, or term used to describe" building, manufacture of iron, steel and other metals, lumber, stone, and related mine industries, "production in the heavy industries is at a low point because financiers have found the profits to be not satisfactory enough to persuade them to make long-term investments. "Consequently over 2,000,000 workers must wait for employment and the Government must continue large relief expenditures."

600,000 New Workers Every Year

7. Our working population is now 48,000,000. It is now 2,000,000. Therefore in 1936 employers must provide 4,000,000 more jobs than in 1935 unless it be their plan to have the Government continue to support millions of out-of-works on relief rolls.

8. The high point of unemployment was in 1933 when the jobless army reached the tremendous total of 15,652,- 837 adult men and women. Since then only 5,584,000 jobless have been employed. But the number who must work to live "is increasing at the rate of 600,000 per year." This means that, "we shall need to create more than 12,- 000,000 jobs in the next two years to give work to all who want it."

Cut Hours, Raise Wages

9. Providing this large number of jobs appears on the surface to be a stupendous problem. But according to the Survey it can be done if the A. F. of L. succeeds in its campaign for organized labor's program which demands a further reduction in the length of the work week and in the increase in the real income of the workers to provide the largest market ever known for the constantly rising industrial output, coupled with the resumption by industry of normal buying of machinery and equipment.

The Survey contends that the constant recovery of business together with the tremendous increase in profits make the hours reduction and wage increase not only possible but practicable, and concludes that "establishing labor's right to organize and increasing workers' income are basic steps in our progress toward economic balance."

Anti-Union Paper Is Barred By Bremerton Central Body

Bremerton, Wash. (AFLNS).—The Central Trades and Labor Council of Bremerton barred for a year and a half all representatives of the News Searchlight from attending meetings of the Council or its committees.

This action was taken because of the alleged hostility long displayed by the paper toward organized labor in this vicinity.

MISS PERKINS REVIEWS LABOR LAW PROGRESS

Finds Definite Gains in Federal and State Legislation — Disappointed With Delay in Ratifying Child Labor Ban.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Positive advances in Federal and State labor legislation were greater during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, "than in any other like period in our history," Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared in her annual report.

In Federal legislation the main achievements cited were the employment, compensation and old-age pension and annuity systems set up by the Social Security Act, improved machinery for adjusting industrial disputes achieved in the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act, the plan for adjusting wages and hours of workers in the bituminous coal mining industry contained in the Guffey-Snyder Coal Stabilization Act, and the system for regulating employment conditions of interstate buses by the Interstate Commerce Commission set forth in the Motor Carriers Act.

Collective Bargaining Gains

Collective bargaining for determining labor relations made important gains during the year, the report said, adding:

"The work of the national labor boards in marking out the rights and duties of the parties and thus developing the suitable content of law in the field is full of meaning for future administrations.

"The enactment of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act in June, 1935, defined and strengthened the rights to freedom of association and collective bargaining.

"Strikes and industrial disputes in several were numerous during the depression years immediately preceding. This was due in part to the natural reaction of labor to chafe in the early fruits of business improvement. It is the province of government to give economic reality to the nominally legal bargaining equality of management and labor.

"In the long run a more even position of industry and labor and collective bargaining may be expected to promote industrial peace and good-will."

Praises U. S. Employment Service

The United States Employment Service, Miss Perkins said, has been built into a successful program of operation both from the point of view of employment in private industry and from the point of view of being an effective agency for the registration of unemployed workers in government employment, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps and the PWA."

Miss Perkins expressed her disappointment at slow progress made in child labor legislation. Nevertheless, the Federal Child Labor Amendment has been ratified by Idaho, Indiana, Utah and Wyoming, raising to 24 the States which have approved it. Connecticut prohibited industrial work by persons under 16 and work in hazardous occupations by those under 18. In Massachusetts protection was granted to radio broadcasting and in Minnesota protected night club employment.

GREEN REGRETS SUPREME COURT'S AAA DECISION

A. F. of L. Executive Council Will Consider Constitutional Amendment Enlarging Powers of Congress.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Expressing his deep disappointment with the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said the necessity for an amendment to the Federal Constitution "seems to become more apparent," adding:

"We firmly believe that the Guffey Coal Stabilization Act, and the Social Security, Railroad Retirement and Wagner Labor Disputes Act will be held valid. We do not believe the decision in any way affects the validity of these measures.

"The decision of the court, however, limits the jurisdiction of labor and the farmers the difficulty encountered under the limitations of the Constitution as interpreted by the court."

Mr. Green said that one of the major questions before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor when it meets in Miami, Fla., on January 13, will be the consideration of an amendment to the Federal Constitution enlarging the powers of Congress so as to act certain types of legislation for the benefit of the masses.

A number of resolutions urging amendments to the Constitution were submitted to the 1935 convention of the Federation of Labor in Atlantic City, N. J.

In its report to the convention on these proposals the Resolutions Committee said:

"Some of the resolutions proposed that the Supreme Court be denied the power to declare unconstitutional any legislation enacted by a democratic enactment; others would enlarge the legislative powers of Congress, either by enlarging the conception of interstate commerce, or by specifically providing for congressional power to enact social legislation. The recommendation is also made that power to declare legislation unconstitutional can only be exercised by a two-thirds vote of the members of the United States Supreme Court."

The convention referred the resolutions to the A. F. of L. Executive Council with instructions to draft a suitable amendment covering the subject matter of the resolutions and have it submitted to the Congress of the United States.

7 COMMITTEES NAMED BY INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL TO STIMULATE RECOVERY

Workers and Management Represented in Each Group—Berry Says Object Is Cooperation Between Industry, Labor and Government.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Council for Industrial Progress set up by the Industry Conference which was convened December 9 by Major George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, met here on January 6 under the chairmanship of Major Berry to organize its work for the consideration of recovery and prosperity questions.

Thirty representatives of labor and ninety representatives of the management and owners of industry attended the opening session.

Major Berry suggested the following specific problems for separate committee consideration by the Council: formulation of a long-time industrial program; the maximum work week, general wage, and child labor; trade practices; the subject of internal and external competition affecting American standards; anti-trust laws; and the stabilization of industry; financial aid to small enterprises.

Officers Elected

Meeting in separate session, the management group named as its joint chairman, Major L. Paine, New York, chairman of the Board, Public Relations Committee, Inc., and G. E. Porter, U. S. Pulp Producers' Association, New York, as secretary.

The committees recommended by Major Berry was approved by the management group at the plenary session, with the suggestion that the Council should also have a committee to study Government competition with private enterprise.

The labor group also approved the agenda and acceded to management's suggestion of the additional subject.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was named as permanent joint chairman of the Council representing labor, and I. M. Ornburn, former member of the U. S. Tariff Commission and former secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, as secretary.

The management and labor groups then set up seven committees, an equal number of members representing each group. It was announced that consumers' representatives would be added from delegates from the Government Consumers' Unit, headed by Dr. Walton H. Hamilton.

Part of Roosevelt's Program

Major Berry, who presided at the meetings, said the Council for Industrial Progress is representative of another step in the Government program to ascertain clearly and specifically the attitude of industry on the acceleration of stabilization of recovery and the subject of fair and unfair competition. It is an economic counterpart of the

He pointed out that at its next meeting the Industrial Council would consider the final report of the committee that "a full and complete report of the conclusions of the management-labor and labor and consumer representatives in attendance will be presented to the President, perhaps in the form of a joint submit them to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the resolution to them gentlemen under date of August 24, 1935."

"It is encouraging to know," Major Berry added, "that for the first time in the history of the relations representatives of management and labor have met, discussed frankly, and sought to find a solution of, the economic maladjustments existing on our industry. It is an encouraging indication when men engaged in many phases of all types of business are willing jointly to discuss their common problems."

Committee Members

The following committees which will constitute the plans of the Council for Industrial Progress were announced by Major Berry:

Industrial Policy — Labor: William Green, president, American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, secretary, International Association of Machinists, Washington, D. C.; Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Frank Morrison, secretary, Washington, D. C.; John Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor. Management: Flint Garrison, Garrison Piano Company, Dallas, Tex.; Goods Institute; D. G. Sherwin, vice president, Caterpillar Tractor Co.; H. Voorhees, president, American Institute of Architects; Henry S. Dennison, president, Dennison Manufacturing Co.

Maximum Work-Week, Wages and Child Labor—Labor: John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; F. A. Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers of America; James M. Duffy, president, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters; J. W. Williams, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor. Management: F. A. Cosgrove, Johnson & Johnson; David Dreschler, secretary, Clothing Manufacturers' Association of the U. S. A.; Thomas Glasgow, Motor and Equipment Wholesale Association.

Fair Practices Committee

Fair Trade Practices—Labor: Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer, United Mine Workers of America; Marion Hedges, research director International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America; Louis Krause, assistant to President, International Association; Thomas F. Burns, vice president, United Rubber Workers; Thomas Rowe, William A. Hollingsworth, Retail Tobacco Dealers of America; Roland H. Rowe, U. S. Wholesale Grocers' Association; Edward W. Marks, Music Protectors' Association.

American Standards—Labor: I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; M. J. Flynn, secretary, Wage Earners' Protective Association; Charles Howard, president, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; David Dubinsky, International Ladies' Garment Workers of America. Management: Charles J. Brand, executive secretary, National Fertilizer Association; O. M. Porter, U. S. Pulp Producers' Association; Henry Dreyfuss, Lima Locomotive Works; A. F. Allison, secretary, International Association of Garment Manufacturers.

Government Competition — Labor: W. A. Calvin, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor; H. G. Fremming, president, Fur Dressers' and Dyers' Union; Workers of America; M. J. Gillooly, president, American Flint Glass Workers' Union; Charles Howard, president, United Garment Workers of America. Management: Carlton Proctor, Proctor & Proctor; Ernest T. Trigg, National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association; Frank S. Abbott, National Corrugated Roll Metal Culvert Pipe Association.

Anti-Trust Laws Unit

Anti-Trust Laws—Labor: Matthew Woll, first vice president, International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America; Charles P. Howard, president, International Typographical Union; Michael F. Burns, president, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; George M. Harrison, president, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Management: Robert A. B. Cook, Phipps, Dunin & Cook; Bluefield (W. Va.); Hartman, Retail Tobacco Dealers of America; J. Winter Davis, American Fruits and Vegetable Shippers' Association.

Financial Aid to Small Enterprises—Labor: Thomas F. McMahon, president, United Textile Workers of America; M. J. McDonough, Building Trades

American Federation of Labor Wins Decision Involving Use of the Initials "A. F. L."

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—An important decision involving the use of the initials "A. F. L." as part of a trade-mark for commercial products was made by J. Carnes, examiner of interferences for the United States Patent Office.

The Perry G. Mason Company, manufacturers of whisky, brandy, gin, rum and alcoholic cordiale, asked the Patent Office to register a trade-mark for its products. The insignia of the trade-mark included the initials "A. F. L."

The American Federation of Labor challenged the legal right of the company to use the initials.

After presentation of the case by attorneys for the company and the Federation, Mr. Carnes ruled:

"The evidence clearly shows that the notation 'A. F. L.' has the same significance as the notation 'American Federation of Labor,' which is used as a name by the opposer. As a name it serves the function of distinguishing the association from others of a similar character. It is therefore believed that the use of the notation by the applicant on whisky would be likely to result in confusion of the applicant with this association.

"Accordingly, the notice of opposition is sustained and it is further adjudged that the applicant is not entitled to the registration for which it has made application."

Spurious "A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee" Haled Before U. S. Federal Trade Commission

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Federal Trade Commission here entered what is believed to be the final stage of its case against the spurious "A. F. of L." Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief" when it summoned Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor to appear as a witness in support of the Commission's charge that the committee in using the initials "A. F. of L." in its name and in the name of its official publication violates the Federal statute prohibiting unfair trade practices as "unfair competition." The address of the committee, which is already famous, is 1 Union Square, New York City.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." in a name the committee has undertaken to create the impression that it is an American Federation of Labor group.

By the use of the initials "A. F. of L." and the word "Federationist" in the name of its publication, "The A. F. of L. Rank and File Federationist," the committee has likewise endeavored to palm off its magazine as an American Federation of Labor publication.

The fact is that neither the committee nor its publication has ever had any connection whatsoever with the American Federation of Labor. It was because of this fact that the Federal Trade Commission cited the committee to show cause why a cease and desist order should not be issued prohibiting the committee from using the American Federation of Labor insignia.

Mr. Morrison testified that ever since the early days of the American Federation of Labor the initials "A. F. of L." had been popularly and extensively used in the trade union movement of the United States through a tradition established in the nineties of the last century the word "Federationist" had been commonly used as a short name for that periodical.

He cited numerous documents to support both of these claims and contended that the use of the initials and name by the New York group was deceptive and should be prohibited.

The Commission announced that a later hearing on the charge would be held in New York City.

Observers here have watched the case believe that the Commission, at the conclusion of the hearings, will issue a cease and desist order requiring the committee to strike the initials "A. F. of L." and the word "Federationist" from its literature.

MERIT SYSTEM FEATURED IN CIVIL SERVICE WEEK

Celebration Sponsored by American Federation of Government Employes Wins Nation-wide Attention.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Information received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Government Employes here indicates a wide interest in the celebration of National Civil Service Week during the week of January 12 to 18, sponsored by the Federation. The observance marks the 53rd third anniversary of the enactment of the National Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883.

The general recognition of National Civil Service Week emphasizes the fact, it was suggested by Harry Evans, manager of the Twelfth Civil Service District, San Francisco, to E. Claude Babcock president of the American Federation of Government Employes, of which Mr. Kranz is a member. The Federation planned the week in cooperation of the Civil Service Commission, the National Civil Service Reform League and other groups interested in the Civil Service, so that the week was observed on a national basis.

The object of the anniversary celebration, the Federation announced, is to enlist the schools, the press and other media to focus the attention of the American people on the value of the Civil Service and the merit system. The last year's celebration public officials and friends of the merit system made strong addresses and statements contrasting the old program of political spoils with that of the present administration of the Government service where employes qualified for their work and holding their positions on merit.

A special feature of the local observance in the nation's capital this year will be a mass meeting in the Interstate Commerce auditorium on the evening of Monday, January 13. Members of the Civil Service Committees have been invited, as well as other members of Congress and friends of the civil service and the merit system.

Many assurances of cooperation in the observance of National Civil Service Week have reached national headquarters of the American Federation of Government Employes.

The Civil Service Commission has again promised its assistance in marking the occasion, and the three commissioners will make radio addresses. Numerous organizations have indicated their interest in the event. Among these are the National Education Association, the National League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the American Federation of Labor, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks the Railway Mail Association, the American Legion, Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

6 TO 9 MILLION ALIENS IN U. S., DIES CLAIMS

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—A recent statement issued by the Commissioner of Immigration Daniel W. McCormack that there are only 4,922,000 aliens in the United States brought a challenge from Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, who declared that after thorough investigation he was convinced the number ranges from six to nine million with the probability that even the-nine million figure is exceeded. Dies said that the census figures of 1930 places the aliens at a little over six million this number does not include those who have left the United States for the reason that aliens of this type do not reveal their identity to census enumerators.

Mr. Dies pointed out that Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Chairman of the Secretary of Labor, that there were nine million unemployed in the United States and that from 1907 to 1931 more than 907,000 alien seamen were recorded as having deserted their ships reaching American ports.

Much of the present unemployment problem, Mr. Dies believes, is linked up with the alien question. As a remedy he has announced a drastic new immigration bill and has filed a petition for the deportation proceedings to force action on it. The measure proposes to stop all immigration; deport all aliens illegally in the United States whom Mr. Dies estimates from two to three million; deport all aliens legally here who fail to become naturalized citizens within a reasonable time; register and fingerprint all aliens, and require every alien to secure from the Department of Labor a work permit before he can hold a job, with the provision that work permits will be denied to any alien who is not a law abiding American citizen able and willing to work.

PREVAILING WAGE ON WPA WORK WON BY IOWA LABOR

Des Moines Ia. (AFLNS).—President J. C. Lewis of the Iowa State Federation of Labor announced the establishment of a threatening state-wide strike of WPA employes following an agreement reached by Governor Clyde L. Herring and Lewis.

The plan averts the strike and provides for a prevailing wage on WPA work. The strike was precipated by the low wages paid for WPA work.

The plan proves agreed upon to adjust the controversy included increased allocation of Federal funds for the State in order to provide employment for 50,000 people; provision for employment of the destitute not now eligible for WPA work; increase in WPA monthly wages, particularly in the lower brackets; payment of the prevailing wage by the Works Progress Administration.

Mr. Hill announced the compromise was to provide WPA work for 10,000 eligible Iowa workers who are still unemployed because of lack of funds. He also emphasized his desire to provide for several thousand destitute persons not eligible for WPA work because of the rule that they must have been on relief from May 1 to November 1, 1935.

"There has been gross discrimination in the Federal relief allotments to Iowa in national allotments of WPA funds," Hill said. "We have an area of the 37,000 unemployed eligible for employment and with 10,000 of these still unemployed." Hill declared.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hill conferred with regard to immediate steps to be taken for the presentation of the proposals to the national authorities in Washington.

Mr. Hill expressed his desire to cooperate with labor leaders in an attempt to apply the entire plan.

Department American Federation of Labor Elects Officers

Department American Federation of Labor; James Maloney, president, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada; C. P. Sands, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America, Management: Miles Pennybacker, National Electric Light Association; James Kolodny, National Association of Tobacco Distributors; J. R. Middleton, National Association of Used Machinery and Equipment Dealers.

Business Recovers, But Millions Are Kept Jobless, A. F. of L. Says

SUBVERSIVE EMPLOYERS OPPOSE ORGANIZATION OF WORKERS IN UNIONS

Labor Board Cases Reveal Uniform Policy to Prevent Collective Bargaining Stipulated by Wagner-Connery Act.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Most of the controversies which have been placed before the National Labor Relations Board under the provisions of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act, passed by the recent session of Congress, are concerned with the refusal of certain types of employers to recognize the rights of their employes to organize in bona fide unions and select representatives for collective bargaining purposes.

In connection with the refusal to recognize these fundamental rights, the practice of which the Act declares it is the policy of the United States to encourage, there are the usual forms of discrimination against union members in terms of hiring and firing, which the Act expressly prohibits.

These un-American policies, quite generally used by anti-union employers, are well illustrated in three recent complaints filed with the Labor Board.

Strikers Blacklisted; Strikebreakers Imported

In Kenova, W. Va., Local No. 455 of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America said they declared a strike against the Jeffery DeWitt Insulator Company in a dispute over discontinuance of seniority rights and other shop questions.

The complaint claims the company has persistently refused to enter into negotiations with the union for settlement of the dispute. In addition, the union charges the company with offering to employ non-union men at higher pay than the union asks for its members, with blacklisting several strikers and with importing strikebreakers and using state police although there was no disorder in connection with the controversy.

Company Threatens to Migrate

In Jamestown, N. Y., it is charged that shortly after the production employes of the Jamestown Veneer and Plywood Corporation established a union the president and other members were discharged, and that to emphasize this sort of terrorism the employes were called into the company's office and asked to sign a statement disavowing their union and the company. It is also charged that the company threatened to move its plant to Warren, Pa., if a majority of the employes favored the union.

Company Urges Membership

Local No. 2307 of the United Textile Workers of America, Atlanta, Ga., charges that Fulton Woolen Mills with discriminating against union members and promoting a company-dominated union called the Good Will Club. It is claimed that the company club was created immediately the establishment of the textile union last September, and that representatives of the company solicited membership in the club, permitted this solicitation on mill property during working hours and sent company overseers to attend the club's meetings.

Methods used by the company to promote the Good Will Club, according to the union's complaint, include threats of discharge if employes refused to join the club and an increased work load imposed on employes who hesitated to join it.

It is also charged that from July 16 to September 15 twelve workers were dismissed for union activity.

An analysis of other cases under consideration by the National Labor Relations Board reveals similar reactionary policies of anti-union employers despite the plain inhibition contained in the Wagner-Connery Act against the practice of terrorism, restraining or coercing employes in the exercise of their rights of self-organization and collective bargaining, discriminating against the employment of any person and participating in the formation or administration of any labor organization.

FAIR WAGE RATES MENACED BY CANADIAN RELIEF PLAN

Vancouver, Can. (AFLNS).—According to a survey made by the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labor Council, the policy applied by Canadian cities and municipalities of requiring relief recipients to perform odd jobs to eke out an existence instead of providing them directly with food and clothing has in reality compelled the unorganized unemployed to beg for jobs at unfair wage rates to the detriment of prevailing wage schedules.

The survey reveals that fair wage employers are confronted with the competition of relief recipients "who can get their food and fuel for work, plus a tax rebate, pay no taxes or license, and receive a cash bonus of just one-quarter of his cost, while at the same time he is saying 'taxes and license' to employers of persons who are making it impossible for him to continue in business."

To remedy this situation the council urges that all unemployed persons shall receive adequate maintenance, that relief be kept entirely separate from charity, and that no person on relief shall be allowed to accept casual employment except through the employment service of Canada or their local union.

UNION LABEL FOR NECKWEAR

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—The executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has approved the application of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America for an endorsement of their label on neckwear. It was announced by the A. F. of L. headquarters here.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' label on neckwear is a guarantee that the articles are made under union labor conditions.

Industrial Employers Have Installed Machinery Destroying Jobs of 1,800,000 Workers Since 1929, Green Declares.

A. F. of L. Plan for Shorter Hours and Higher Wages To Increase Mass Buying Power Would Create Work for All Jobless.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Although business recovery has surged forward to 80 per cent of normal, those who own and control industry, and consequently work opportunities, continue their entirely unnecessary national lockout of 70 per cent of the millions of able-bodied working men and women ruthlessly tossed into the jobless army during the depression.

Employment at good wages is possible for most of these out-of-works, now numbering 11,671,000, if our industrial dictators would materially shorten the length of the work week and raise wages so as to increase the buying power of the masses.

These were the' outstanding points emphasized by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his current review of the unemployment situation.

Employers, the statement declared, have intensified the wholesale unemployment, which has constantly been imposed for more than five years, by the continuous introduction of labor-displacing machinery. In addition, that such a revolutionary extent that the workers are producing an average of 25 per cent more than in 1929. This means that 1,800,000 fewer workers employed at 1929 hours are doing the 1929 peak output.

Notwithstanding a slightly smaller decrease in employment for November, 1935, compared with November, 1934, the reviewer held that "little hope is promised" for the 11,672,000 who have been barred from employment in industry and agriculture.

Machinery Slaughters Jobs

"It is significant that, although business has now recovered half of its depression loss, only 30 per cent of the depression unemployed have been put to work," the review said. "This is due to the fact that, while technological improvements in industry are steadily reducing the number of workers necessary to provide all the goods and services that industry produces, the jobless men and women who want work is steadily increasing.

"Since 1929, 4,000,000 persons have been added to the army of job seekers but, in manufacturing industries alone, production per man per hour has increased so much that it is possible now to turn out the 1929 volume of product with 1,800,000 fewer workers, if plants were to operate at 1929 rates. Similar improvements have reduced the number of jobs available in other industries.

"These developments do not mean that industry cannot provide work for all who want it. There will be more than enough work to be done in the United States to give every wage earner a decent worker a good job and a good living if (1) workers' buying power is increased sufficiently to lift the general level of production above any we have known before, and (2) work hours are further shortened.

174,000 Laid Off

"Employment in the United States declined less than usual in November this year. The total number laid off in the month following October 15 was 174,000 in 1935 as compared to 320,000 in 1934. In the years from 1929 through 1933, November lay-offs have always exceeded 450,000 and have sometimes gone as high as 1,000,000 persons. The relatively small lay-off this year is, therefore, encouraging and indicates that employment this fall is holding its own better than in any of the last six years.

"This is due largely to the fact that in manufacturing industries and on railroads lay-offs have been less this year than last and farmers have given more permanent jobs to hired laborers. The change in automobile manufacturing schedules this year has also helped to avoid November lay-offs for, while the industry laid off 6,000 workers in November last year, it took on 89,000 this November.

"Trade union reports for the first half of December indicate that employment gains are still holding better than the usual seasonal trend. Increases for weighted figures indicate that, while December lay-offs during depression years have usually numbered around 200,000 for at least 7 per cent of the membership, this year only 2 per cent have affected.

3,500,000 on Federal Emergency Jobs

"While this improvement in the employment situation is encouraging, little hope is promised as yet for the 11,672,- 000 who still have no place in the normal industrial or agricultural work of our country. Our revised unemployment estimate shows this number still out of work in November, a decrease of only 500,000 in the army of unemployed since November, 1934.

"While the Government is now providing emergency work through the Works Progress and other administrations for 3,500,000 of those who are without industrial employment, more than 8,000,000 are without adequate means of livelihood."

In connection with his statement Mr. Green submitted an estimate of total unemployment in the United States by years and months since 1929.

The estimate, compiled from Government records, shows that there were 3,593,956 out-of-works in January, 1929. The number fell to 812,759 in September, 1929, and then rose by leaps and bounds until the jobless army reached the high peak of 15,652,837, in March, 1933. From this point the number steadily decreased until it reached 11,448,- 986 in October, 1935.